stituted authorities in the Philippines on the ground of prejudice, nothing came of his charges.

It was apparent that the country wanted Quezon and Osmena as its leaders.

THE PRESIDENT TAKES OFFICE

For one day at least Manila was not only the center of interest of the Philippines but of the United States and the Orient. After centuries of foreign domination, a democratic government resting on the consent of the people was to be established. Rightly it was a colorful and momentous event.

Never before had such a large group of American solons—some forty Senators and Congressmen in all with their families—set out on such a long trek. It was the greatest trans-pacific Congressional journey in history. Also, it constituted one of the most glorious junkets on record. Twenty thousand miles of travel and three months of superlative entertainment and sightseeing—all as guests of the Philippine Government.

Half a million pesos for ceremonial purposes and a display of unstinted hospitality for American officials and newspapermen was a large outlay. Its expenditure could not help but draw forth ironic and bitter comment in the United States and in the Philippines. In the homeland it was referred to as "graft" and as a "junket de luxe" and was bound to be an election issue in certain districts. In the Philippines, where there was a vital need both for economy and for amelioration of the distress of the masses, there was likewise complaint.

On the other hand, in extenuation it could be said that the presence of these numerous guests testified to the good will of the Philippines toward the United States. If the net result of the visit is a substantial correction of misinformation about the Philippines and if there is a tolerant handling of Philippine questions, the large expenditure will be justified.